ALL MODIFICATIONS OF THE ORIGINAL TARIFF CAME THROUGH THE TRUST.

EVERY COMBINATION OF CAPITAL BIG ENOUGH TO OWN A DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR HAS DICTATED ITS OWN

SCHEDULE-BUT, AFTER ALL, THE BILL MAY NOT PASS.

Washington, June 17 .- There comes a point in he heaping of misfortunes on a man when their multiplication ceases to disturb him. In these circumstances some grow callous, some some uniformly wretched, and some rather hilarious. The Democratic party as officially represented at this capital has no doubt that it is going to be beaten next November. It has long since accepted defeat as its inevitable portion. And the argument against a given act or policy that it will excite public reentment has ceased to have the slightest effect The callous ones say, "Well, we are going to be beaten anyhow." The pensive ones say, "Well, we are going to be beaten anyhow." The wretched ones say, "Well, we are going to be beaten anyhow." The pensive ones say, "Well, we are going to be beaten anyhow." The only difference is in the tone and manner in which this fixed and constant reply is expressed. All over the country people are wondering how under the sun these Democrats can be such egregious

But, after all, there is a certain philosophy in the stole's proverb that he might as well be hanged for an old sheep as a lamb, especially when that reflection is the one consolation he has left. If the Tariff bill passes, the votes by which it is passed will be given in this spirit. The Sugar Trust investigation, despite the efforts made to avoid finding out anything, has exposed the important fact that the Trust, whether by one means or another, has controlled the action of Senator Brice, Senator McPherson, Senator Gorman and Senator Smith, and that they have had the sympathy and support of Secretary Carlisle in enforcing its demands upon the Finance Committee. It makes no great difference whether these men were influenced to serve the Sugar Trust's rapacity by favors past, favors present, or favors yet to come. They are Democratic Senators, piedged to a platform which says that protection is unlawful. Their party orators and party newspapers have howled themselves hoarse and written themselves red in wild denunctation of what they call "class legislation." And yet these men come down here and make themselves, not the friends of industry, protecting wherever protection seems wise and fair, but simply the tools of a Trust, agents of a tremendous accumulation of capital, which through them is permitted practically to construct the whole Tariff bill and levy taxes on 70,000,000 of people for the benefit of the Trust. Listen to this from the evidence of Mr. Havemeyer:

Q. (By Senator Allen)-The purpose of the Trust, then, was to advance the price of sugar to the American consumer? A .- Yes, sir, that was pre-

Q -And the people are to-day paying three-eighths of a cent a pound on refined sugars more than they would have to pay under a system of free refineries? A .- Yes, sir.

Mr. Havemeyer's testimony had at all points the great merit of candor. He told the committee that the Trust had "no politics of any kind except the politics of business." He said that the Trust had been organized for the purpose of controlling the price and the output of mgar to the people of this country, seemingly unonsclous of the fact that combinations for such purpose are criminal and denounced as such by both statute and common law. He said he had succeeded in accomplishing the objects for which the Trust was organized, that he had been ille to fix the price of sugar, and had fixed it at isely the point which would enable him to hold the American market against foreign com-

Concerning the sums of money contributed to political parties Mr. Havemeyer was equally candid. It was evident at all times during his examination that he looked at legislatures and politics precisely as he would look at the weather or the price of transportation-as a business condition which had to be anticipated, made use of or guarded against, as the case might be. He evidently had no idea that there was any question of morals involved in the matter. He said he contributed to the campaign expenses of one or the other of the political parties wherever the Trust had interests which needed protection. In Republican States he said he gave to the Republican party, in Democratic States to the Democratic party, and when asked if he didn't give also to the Republicans in Democratic States and to the Democrats in Republican States he answered with real surprise that such a question should be asked, "Why, no, of course not; what would be the use?"

There portions of Mr. Havemeyer's testimony tell the whole story of the construction of the pending Tariff bill. Of course, it may be charged, and it is charged, that the Republican McKinley bill protected the Trust and made it possible for Mr. Havemeyer and his associates to fix, as he says they have fixed, the output and the price of sugar. The Republican party, however, baprotectionist party in the first place. In the second, the net effect of the McKinley bill was to lower the price of refined sugar from 8 cents pound, which was the price in 1889, to 5 cents, the price in 1891, '92 and '93. The McKinley bill selped the Trust, without doubt, as it helped all injustries, and Republicans can afford to admit if they please, that it was helped too much. But the result of their legislation as a whole was 6 per cent reduction to the consumer in the pice of sugar, and moreover, they pursued bward the Trust the consistent line of policy which they pursued in all other directions.

But the Democratic position is altogether diftrent, and they cannot obscure it by talking bout what the Republicans did. The quesion, anyhow, is not what was done by those thom the country turned out of power, but what a about to be done by those who proposed a different plan and to whom power was given hat their plan might be put into execution. essing to legislate in the interest of the confuner, they have taken raw sugar from the free lst and have put a tax on it; and professing that protection is unlawful, they have protected Sugar Trust even more than the McKinley till did. The net result of their legislation is to oder the Trust more powerful than ever and at be same time to raise the price of sugar to the

They have done four things: First, they have ared raw sugar, thus imposing on the people, scording to their own figures, a distinctly new at of \$41,822,623. Second, they postpone the Position of this tax until January 1, 1895. by giving the Trust six months, in which load up with raw sugar which will come in e. Third, they gave the Trust the benefit of a tay on refined sugar of one-eighth of 1 cent pound in addition to the regular sugar duty per cent ad valorem, and fourth, on German Prench refined sugar, which are the only are that could in any way interfere with the at, a further duty is charged of one-tenth I cent a pound. And all this is done, be it by a party which claims that it is ing a tariff for consumers and that all protion is robbery and that it is unconstitutional levy a tax for any purpose except to get Due. Could a party give itself the lie more ly? Are there terms in the English language which it could more plainly say, "We are a agreement. at a disreputable fraud. We get power on profession that we shall do a certain thing, straightway we do the opposite. We have lyed the people into the hands of a gigantic mopoly, and the reason is because we have money from the monopoly and also because are now speculating for our private ad-

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vantage in the securities of this monopoly and in serving its interests we are securing our own private fortunes." There is not a single word in this confession which the testimony taken by Mr. Lodge's committee does not fully author-

1ze And it wants to be understood that the fate and character of this whole bill have been determined by the sugar schedule. The Wilson bill left the House of Representatives as a 30 per cent tariff. It was committed to the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee and they reduced the duties until they had got it down to a 20 per cent tariff. In this form it was reported to a caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate. And here is what Mr. Gorman said in his speech of May 23, as to the

bill in these early stages: I do not propose to discuss the merits or merits of either the original Wilson bill or the measure reported first by the Finance Committee. It is sufficient to say that there never has been a moment when either could command a majority of

That was the absolute truth, and why? Because Mr. Gorman, Mr. Smith, Mr. McPherson and Mr. Brice stood out for the protection of the Sugar Trust in order to pay their campaign debts and because they and other Senators desiring the protection also of fron, lead, coal, lumber, cotton goods, collars and cuffs, and incidentals various, knew that if they could compel a concession to the Sugar Trust the rest of their demands would necessarily follow. They knew that the Free-Traders would never dare to protect the Sugar Trust and stop right there. That would be too abject a humiliation, too distinct a confession. The grant to the Trust would necessarily have to be concealed behind what should appear to be a general demand for numerous alterations in the bill. So they all stood out together. The Free-Traders were determined to pass a bill of some kind, good or bad. They protests would not pass the bill. It was a simple question of satisfying the sugar Senators or of abandoning the idea of any tariff. debts and because they and other Senators de-Senators or of abandoning the idea of any tariff legislation whatever, for, as Mr. Gorman said, neither of their distinctly free-trade bills could command the votes of their party. They gave in, of course. They surrendered to the Trust, and Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles got the protection they demanded. The rest of the changes came as a matter of course. Mr. Smith handed in his little batch, Mr. Brice his, Mr. Gorman his, Mr. Faulkner his, and the Senators from here, there and everywhere all came up smiling with theirs.

And just as it was true that no bill could pass legislation whatever, for, as Mr. Gorman said,

And just as it was true that no bill could pass which did not take care of the Sugar Trust, so it is now true that if the sugar schedule is at any time beaten, whether in the Senate, in the House, in the Conference Committee, or at the final moment when the Conference Committee's report is presented to the two houses, the bill will go to pieces like the down from a blow-ball in a sum-

NEWS OF ARMY AND NAVY.

COMING TESTS AT INDIAN HEAD.

THE FIRST SEVENTEEN-INCH PLATE FROM THE CARNEGIE WORKS-FINAL TRIAL OF MA-CHINE G' NS-FOR ECONOMY IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 17.-Two important tests of naval ordnance material are to be held at Indian Head in a few days. The earlier trial will relate to armor; following will come a competitive experiment machine guns of domestic and foreign invention. The armor test will, for obvious reasons, be ecial interest. The plate to be fired at is a product of the Carnegie Steel Company. It is 17 inches in thickness, and of the Harveyizel nickel-steel type. The company will enter it in compe-tition with the 17-inch plate manufactured by the factory results under severe conditions inst day. Representatives of the Carnegle Company say that, in view of the notoriety that armor made by them has achieved, they are desirous of setting at rest questions as to their ability to make plates or the best quality. They express confidence as to the results of the coming test. The plate to be tested represents the barbettes of the battleship Oregon. It is to be attacked by a 12-inch, high-powered gun. Upon the results depend the accept-ance or rejection of 775 tons of armor, valued at about \$50,000.

ance or rejection of 775 tons of armor, valued at about \$50,00. The machine gun tests will be exceedingly interesting. The trial will settle the mooted question as to which invention of the kind is the best for naval purposes. The manufacturers of the successful competitor will receive an immediate order for seventy-five guns, with the prospect of supplying naval wants in this direction for several years. In case a foreign invention should prove its superiority, the company controlling it will be required to manufacture the weapon and the cartridges in this country, so that there is a possibility of increasing the demestic ordinance industry to a considerable extent. The Gathing, Accies, Gardner and Nordenfeldt inventions are counted upon as certain entries. It is reasonably certain that the Maxim and, possibily a French and an Austrian gun will be included in the list. All guns are required to be of the 256 calibre, and suitable for the use of sinckeless powder: 10,000 rounds will be fired from the senate Committee on Appropriations has

be of the £6 calibre, and suitable for the decorsmokeless powder; 10,000 rounds will be fired from
each weapon.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has
added a brief but important amendment to the
Army Appropriation bill, which has escaped general attention. The proposition was agreed to by
the committee upon a showing by officials at the
War Department that increased efficiency in the
military service as well as a reduction in expenses
would follow. At present army recruits in many
cases are, upon being enlisted, first forwarded to
recruiting depots, where they are retained until
required to fill vacancies in companies stationed
at the different posts. It is proposed that hereafter
the men shall be sent to the companies with which
they are to serve directly from the recruiting
rendezvous. Under the head of expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits "from rendezvous to depots," as the House bill had it, the
Sarate Committee strikes out the word "depots"
and inserts "military posts." The effect of the
amendment if passed would be radical and farreaching. In the first place it would abolish the
three great depots at David's Island, Columbus
Barracks and Jefferson Barracks. These stations
would then become posts for the trained troops,
probably the regimental headquarters, as they have
accommodations for a large number of officers and
men.

THE SITUATION IN SAMOA. GERMAN INTRIGUE SAID TO BE THE CAUSE OF ALL THE DISTURBANCES.

Washington, June 17.-Private advices received by Naval officers from Apia, Samoa, indicate that the present state of affairs in that distracted part of world is mainly due to German intrigue, and that the display of the American flag more prominently in the islands might have a mollifying influence. It is stated in letters received yesterday that the Germans are supplying arms as well as powder and shot to the opposing natives, and the unfortunate internecine wars are maintained wholly in this manner. While the conflicts between small

in this manner. While the conflicts between small parties of natives are of frequent occurrence, little life is lost and the troubles have so far happened at some distance from Apia.

A letter from a prominent British resident of the islands says that the polley of Germany in regard to the islands is patent. The local laws render it impossible for any foreigner to take land already occupied by natives, and under the telepartite agreement Germans cannot force Samoans to give up their land. The Germans are interested in increasing their acreage of sugar, indigo, coffee and cotton, but, as the native Samoans will not labor, the German planters have to get laborers from other islands, and through these laborers ammunition reaches the Samoans, petry quarrels are stirred and native Samoans are enouraged gradually to exterminate each other. Until American and British planters become as numerous as the Germans there is little or no likelihood that the gradual absorption of all the good lands of the islands by Germans will be curtailed. The complication into which the United States has been drawn seems profitless to this writer, and he confesses that even Great Britain has little or nothing to gain by continuing the triple agreement.

DIRECTORS OF A VINELAND SCHOOL. Vineland, N. J., June 17.-At the annual meeting of the association of the New-Jersey Training of the association of the New-Jersey Training School, held on Thursday, June 14, Senator E. C. Stokes, of Millville; Judge Howard Carrow, of Camden, and ex-Senator P. P. Baker, of Vineland, were elected directors for the next three years.

DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

INCOMPETENT INSPECTORS APPOINTED TO SU-PERVISE THE WORK OF MANUFACTURE-THEIR UNFITNESS DEMONSTRATED

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 17.-If there is anything that has been demonstrated more clearly and conclusively than another in the course of the testimony so far submitted to the House Committee investigating the astounding frauds committed upon the Government by the Carnegies, it is the utter incompetency of the ordnance officers detailed for the work of inspection. The men chosen for this responsible duty were in no case apparently trained for the task devolving upon them. Their detail seems, on the contrary, to have been, as is the case in a large number of commands, the result of intrigue and favoritism. If the Secretary of the Navy or the chief of the Ordnance Bureau had made his selections blindly, without reference to fitness or previous experience, or had the applicants for these inspectorships been chosen indiscriminately from a bunch of blushing ball-room beauties such as th Navy supplies every winter to the dizzy whirl of Washington society, the choice could not have been happier had the object been to give the of fraud and deception upon the Government

without fear of detection. The inspection was, as the testimony disclosed, of the most perfunctory character. It was a travesty. There were, to begin with, not a sufficient number of inspectors on the ground. But even those who appeared occasionally in the

Not a single paillating circums and as for the solutions of a single paillating circums and solutions for a delived to mitigate in the slightest degree the folly, the negligence, the criminal confidence of these victims of Carregle's rascally foremen. The most obvious precautions were neglected, it appears. Everything was taken on trust—returns, figures, tests, records—everything. There was scarcely anything lying around loose in the Carregle works, which, if properly doctored, plugged or immersed in a bath, would not have been successful in passing the ordeal of the Government inspectors. From a bolt to a twelve-inch armor plate it was all the same thing—to these sharp-witted inspectors of the Navy Department.

of the Government inspectors. From a both to a twelve-inch armor plate it was all the same thing—to these sharp-witted inspectors of the Navy Department.

The asteunding revelations before the House Committee, all foreshalowed by The Tribune, are beginning to bear fruit in questions which express the doubtful wisdom of employing taxing or military men in branches of the service which require the experience of engly ore and experts. It cost the people of the District of Columbia, round militon to pay for this south of a transfer to a connect two water reservoirs. The engineer, an officer of the Army, was contrained and antique of the construction of a transfer to a Western post. The hole in which a militon was sunk remains to this day a hole, and nothing else. The District is out of pocket \$1,080,000, but the Army will retains the services of this eminent engineer. In the case of the Carnegle inspectors the damages can hardly be computed at this time. They may run into the millions, but at present no one in authority seems inclined to hold these inspectors repairs before the experts a bot fight, metapherically and possessing. All the opponents of the Aministration in the State—left resonant bemorate, Pollitical Colors, who has been twice defects into the construction on Kolb, who has been twice defects little the contest of the State—left resonant bemorates of the Covernor, that his best efforts will be contest and Republicans—he says, have continued to the Section will be held on the litration of the state the section of the state of the State—left resonant bemorates of the State left resonant bemorates of the State—left resonant bemorates of the S

Raleigh, in the western part of the State, from that date until July 4 he has engagements every day on the day last named he will meet the State Committee at Montgomery and arrange the campaign to the close. The election will be held on the first Monday in August.

C. R. BRECKINETDOFTS DEFEAT ASSURED. Little Rock, Ark., June 17 (Special). The counting of votes cast in yesterday's Democratic primaries of votes cast in yesterday's Democratic primaries in Garland County was not completed until an early hour this morning. Great interest was centred in the Congressional contest between Breckinridge and Judge John S. Little. A score of Democrats from Jefferson County went over to Hot Springs ten days ago and made a thorough canvass on behalf of Breckinridge. Little was on the field end marshalled his forces. The result gives him the county by over 200 majority. This gives Little forty-one votes in the convention, which secures him the nomination. votes in th

A CHANCE TO ELECT A REPUBLICAN. The Tammany bosses decided a good while ago, as announced exclusively in The Tribune at the time, to "turn down" Congressman John De Witt time, to "turn down" Congressman John Jos Warner and put some body in his place as a representative more congental to the organization. Ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt and the other Wigwam leaders of the Killth Congress District, from which Mr. Warner is accredited, have picked out the Congressman's successor, so far as the Tammany nomination can affect it. The "slatest" man is ex-Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus, whom Plunkit fought so bitterly, and did all in his power to defeat fought so bitterly, and did all in his power to defeat for re-election in 182. "Tom" went back to Albany in spite of Plunkitr's opposition, and since then, following the example of properly trained Anti-Snappers and Cuckoos, he went into Tammany Hall and found congental company. When Mr. Croker doubled the size of the Tammany Executive Committee by adding a "business leader" for each Assembly district, "Tom" McManus became Plunkitr's side partner in the XVIIIth.

But the firm of Plunkitt & McManus is not likely to get the junior partner into Congress without a hot fight. The redoubtable ex-Congressman John Quinn has declared himself a candidate, and will the support of the simport of the simport of cleveland. Warner and put some body in his place as a rep-

But the firm of Plunkitt & McManus is not likely to get the junior partner into Congress without a hot fight. The redoubtable ex-Congressman John Quinn has declared himself a candidate, and will claim the support of the simon-pure Cleveland Cuckoos of the XIIIth. A stiff fight between Tammany and anti-Tammany in that district ought to open the way for the election of a good Republican to Congress.

JUDGE TOURGEE TO RUN AS AN INDEPENDENT.

Buffalo, June 17 (Special). - The report that Judge Albion W. Tourgee had gone over to the Democracy comes of his decision to accept an independent nomination for Congress in the XXXIVth District.

CONVENTION DECLARES FOR HARRISON. Indianapolis, June 17 (Special).-The Hancock Indianapolis, June 17 (Special).—The Hancock County Republicans met in convention at Greenfield yesterday and nominated a county and legislative ticket. The convention was more largely attended than ever before. The resolutions included one declaring Harrison the logical leader for the campaign of 1885, and piedging him the untiring support of Hancock County. This is the first county convention to take such a step in Indiana.

SEIDL CONCERTS AT BRIGHTON BEACH. The series of summer concerts watch are to be given under the auspices of the Seidi Society by Anton Seidi, with his Metropolitan Orchestra, at the Brighton Beach Music Hall, will begin on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The second concert will be given at 8 o'clock. A novel feature of the season will be a series of four lectures by Mr. Seidi on Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy, to be given on August 29, 23, 27 and 30, in the Brighton Music Hall. The Seidi Society's advance sale of concert and railroad tickets is for the music fund, and the public is asked to buy railroad tickets from the society, as several thousand tickets have been given to it and the sale will add considerably to the society's fund. Books of tickets are for sale at Nos. 256 and 334 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 23 Union Square, this city.



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HOLMANISM AND THE INDIANS

SCHOOLS CRIPPLED AND GOOD WORK STOPPED.

DELEGATE SMITH, OF ARIZONA, MAKES ASSER-TIONS AS TO INDIAN EDUCATION, WHICH ARE PROVED FALSE BY THE RECORDS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, June 17.—Despite the fact that sev-eral of the more mischlevous provisions of the Indian Appropriation bill were eliminated in the Carnegies an opportunity to initiate a carnival House of Representatives by the interposition of points of order before it left the Committee of the Whole, the fact remains that as passed it is the worst measure of the sort that was ever sent to the Senate, and the Appropriations Committee of that the entire bill. It does not merely need amenda of Indians or the slaughter of white people, I shall object to it unless you exclude the beeves and the white people." In the debate on Wednesday this humane, Christian statesman made a bitter attack on the Carlisle, Hampton and other Indian schools in the Eastern States, in the course of which he

The records of these Eastern schools show that when a man goes back he cannot associate with those he left on the reservation. He immediately becomes the worst indian of the whole lot, and becomes a good deal more dangerous on account of the education you have given him, or ease he starts out into a career of crime. And it is not worth while for me to say here what becomes of the girls turned out of these schools when they go back.

spectable bank accounts—money they earned saved under the principles of education that particular Government School brings to bear Here are concrete facts which completely de molish Delegate Smith's airy propositions that the ivilization of the Apache is "absolutely impossible,"

Here are concrete facts which completely demoish Lelegate Smith's airy propositions that the civilization of the Apache is "absolutely impossible." that "the hope of civilizing that Indian is just as bright as the hope of civilizing that Indian is just as bright as the hope of civilizing his food, the rattle-snake," and that "he is absolutely incapable of feeling the emotions that we feel."

But the majority in the House of Representatives took Smith at his word and voted to cripple the Carlisle School by cutting \$16.09 from the appropriation recommended as necessary by the Secretary of the Interior. That school was established in 1879 with 147 pupils from different Indian tribes and the average attendance has risen to about \$80. During the summer vacations a great many of the pupils find homes among the farmers in the Cumberland Valley, and this "outing system" has proved a most useful adjunct of the school in which many trades are taught as well as letters, Hundreds of pupils who have received their education and training at Carlisie during the fifteen years since the school was established have returned to their respective tribes, where, with remarkably few exceptions, their education and training have benefited their people as well as themselves. With all its hundreds of pupils gathered from various Indian tribes in varying stages of navagery and burbarism and civilization, the school did not furnish a single case for the courts until it had been in existence more than a dozen years, when one of the boys was committed to a reformatory for the theft of a suit of clothes. The deportment of the pupils has been uniformly excellent, whether in the school, at liberty in the streets of Carlisle or placed among the farmers where they were entirely free from the control of the school had been to educate sumpathy and hearty support of the friends of Indian civilization is attested by the fact that of the 200,000 worth of land, buildings and other improvements in 1892, more than \$9,000, and a number of smaller gifts.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, June 17 (Special).—In the Congress Hall parlors to-night were gathered members of the Master Car Builders' and Master Mechanics' associations at services held by the railway supply m ciations at services held by the railway supply men in memory of Joseph K. Bole, president of the American Steel Casting Company, of Cleveland; A. Reed Slack, of the Cambria Iron Company; Major John C. Paul, formerly of the Woodruff Sleening Car Company and laterly of the American Steel Wheel Company, and laterly of the American Steel Wheel Company, New-York, and Robert Ross, who was murdered at Troy by "Bat" Shea. The memorial services were presided over by G. W. Morris, of Pittsburg, and the memorial was read by M. N. Forney, of New-York. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, rector of Beibesch Episcopal Church and Archdeacon of the Convocation of Troy. The Bethesda Church surpliced choir, and Reeve's American Band, of Providence, assisted in the exercises.

Angus Sinclain secretary of the Master Mechanics' Association, this evening received a telegram from Chauncey M. Depew, stating that he was seriously ill with a cold and that his physician had forbidden him to come to Saratoga to-morrow to address the Master Mechanics' here in National convention. The news was heard with general regret.

THE BACE FOR THE PENNANT

BALTIMORE STILL IN THE LEAD.

EASTERN TEAMS CAME OUT AREAD IN THE SERIES IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY. The race for the League pennant goes merrily along and there were no decisive changes respective positions of the various teams during the week. The Orioles continue to set a lively pace closely pursued by the Boston and Philadelphia teams. The Baltimores will in all probability go West next week in the lead, but it is hardly probable that Hanlon's men will be able to hold that ad-vantage during their three weeks' tour of the

Both the local teams are now playing in fine form, and as they come together this week some lively contests may be expected. The Giants have also three games this week with Philadelphia, a team which has given the New-Yorkers more trouble than any other in the League. Two out of three from Philadelphia and just as good, if better record with Brooklyn, will help Ward and his men along nicely.

The first series between the Eastern and Western teams was finished on Saturday, and the teams in this section of the country all had the better of it, even the perpetual tall-enders winning eleven of the seventeen games played. The Eastern teams won sixty-six to twenty-seven victories for the even the perpetual tail-enders winning eleven the seventeen games played. The Eastern ter won sixty-six to twenty-seven victories for West. Brooklyn won the most games, altho Baltimore has the best record, as the Orioles' only one game on the home grounds during entire series. Pittsburg's victory over Baltim was won in Pittsburg. The records follow:

Games Tost 10| 15|14| 16| 17| 18| 20| 26| 28| 29| 31| 32|

ust you West Sand 10 West va East

The Baltimore and Ironskle teams played at New-ark yesterday in the presence of 2,500 people. The League men outplayed their opponents at every point and won as they pleased. The score:

Totals 11 16 27 16 3 Totals 3 6 24 11 10

GAMES TO-DAY.

New-York vs. Philadelphia, at Polo Grounds New-York, Washington vs. Brooklyn, at Washington; Boston vs. Haltimore, at Boston; Pittsburg vs. Louisville, at Pittsburg; Cleveland vs. Chicago, at Cleveland; St. Louis vs. Cincinnati, at St. Louis. The New-York and Philadelphia teams will play at the Polo Grounds to-day.

GAMES ON THE GREEN DIAMOND. Cincinnati, June 17.-Errors by Latham and Hoy and O'Rourke's umpiring tell the story of the "Cripples's" defeat to-day. Tannhill, an amateur ball than the score indicates. He kept the hils scattered and deserved better support. The four-errors were responsible for five runs. Ely's home run would have been a sure out on ordinary grounds. Comiskey will sign Tannhill. Attendance, 1000.

Basehits Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 8, Errors Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 4, Hatteries Taunhill, Parrott, Dwyer and Murphy, Clarkson, Buckley and Peitz, Impire Cr Rourke. Troy, N. Y., June 17.—Troy defeated Wilkesbarre

on Pleasure Island this afternoon in a one-stied game, before 800 spectators. Wilkesbarre was un-able to hit Deviin effectively, while Troy had Quaries at their mercy. Score:

Basehits-Troy 21, Wilkesbarre 13, Errors-Troy 2, Wilkesbarre 1, Batterles-Devlin and Dowse; Quarles and Hess. Umpire-Wallace. SPECIAL REGATTA FOR NAPHTHA

LAUNCHES. There will be a special regatta for naphtha launches and yachts on Wednesday, July 4, under the auspices of the American Yacht Club, Three prizes will be offered, as follows: First class, all launches or yachts thirty feet or more in length over all; second class, all launches less than thirty feet in length over all; one prize to launch making fastest time over the course, irrespective of time al-

fastest time over the course, irrespective of time allowance.

These prizes are open to all naphtha launches and yachts, and owners, whether members of the American Yacht Club or not, are requested to enter their launches or yachts as soon as possible with Horace See, No. 1 Broadway, giving name of boat, length over all, horse-power of engine, and name and address of person making the entry. The course will be about eight nautical miles, with one turn. Launches will turn from port to starboard.

All launches entered for this regatta must report to the Regatta Committee at the clubhouse by or before 2 p. m. on the day of the race; entries close at 1 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE RACES. Florence, June 17.—In the international bicycle race here to-day Harry Wheeler won the first prize of \$400. Paris, June 17.—The international bicycle race here to-day was won by the Weishman Linton, who in six hours covered 219 kilometres and 806 metres.

TROUBLE OVER LONG BRANCH FIREMEN. Long Branch, N. J., June 17.-The troubles of the West End Fire Engine Company with the Long Branch Board of Commissioners are by no means ended by the Commissioners' recent disbandment of the company. The locality where this company was situated and has done duty for nearly twelve years

situated and has done duty for nearly twelve years is in the heart of the most aristocratic portion of West End. The company owns nearly \$10,000 of property, and the town authorities contributed but a single \$1,000 toward this equipment. The \$10,000 was raised by the members of the company from among the summer residents, most of whom are New-York business men.

The difficulty dates from the time the West End company loaned the Oliver Byron company, of North Long Branch, a hose carriage while the latter were having their carriage repaired. This was over a year ago, and, as another season was fast approaching, the West End company made a request for its return to them. This the board declined to do, and the company by resolution declined to use its reserve carriage until the return of its property. This brought on the conflict. The company was sustained by the cottagers, and during the last week such influential citizens as George N. Curtis and Colonel D. M. Hildreth, of the West End Hotel, secured a big batch of signatures to a petition asking that the company be restored to service.

Meanwhile the New-York Board of Fire Under-

company be restored to service.

Meanwhile the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters has advanced the rate of insurance, and in some instances local agents have been directed to cancel existing policies. The board has called a special meeting for next Tuesday to consider this special meeting for particular question.

READY TO TRY DR. KREMIEN.

Baltimore, June 17 (Special).-The trial of Dr. John D. Kremien for the murder of John Farre, alia Herman Hanbuch, formerly of Philadelphia, which, owing to the necessarily slow work of chemists and medical experts, has been delayed for months, will begin to-morrow in the Criminal Court of this city. Farre, who was attended by Dr. Kremlen, left \$7,000 to the physician's wife. It was charged that the will





TROOP A'S LONG, HOT RIDE.

TIRED, DUSTY AND HUNGRY, THEY REACH CAMP AT LAST.

THE GALLANT HORSEMEN STRAY FROM THE PROPER ROUTS AND GO TEN MILES OUT OF THEIR WAY-A QUIET SUNDAY IN CAMP.

Peekskill, N. Y., June 17.—The eight companies which form the Provisional Regiment, now in camp here, were just lining up for dress parade when Troop A, tired, dirty, hungry and thirsty, rode their jaded steeds into camp. The troopers looked as though they had undergone a six months' campaign. They were sunburned and their faces were black from exposure to the sun and wind. Their uniforms were devoid of all semblance of what they were when they started. They were covered with dust so thick that one could write his name across the backs of the troopers. The horses were ready to drop. It was twelve long hours of almost steady marching since anything except water had passed the parched throats of the men, and that every man was able to cheer when he dismounted in camp was evidence enough that were they called on for actual services they would not be found wanting. The men were called from their hard beds on the floor of Floral Hall in the White Plains fair grounds just as the sun was trying to show himself. A hourd with a single thickness of blanket does not make as comfortable a bed as the men who compose Troop A are used to, but they were so tired after their much of Saturday they enjoyed the rest afforded. The commissary had been busy an hour before this, and the men had the

pace was tempered and the men took good care not to worry their animals. It was expected the troop would reach camp by moon, so no provision was made for meals. This proved a hardship to the men. To add to their troubles they lost their way, and when this was discovered the troop was ten miles out of the way and had to retrace their steps. Thus for a solid eleven hours the men plodded on through the dust and heat. They stood it well, and every man reached camp, although three of the horses dropped by the road and could go no further. They were left where they were and fresh ones obtained. The troop took frequent rests.

After he had washed out his mouth to-night, Captain Roe said the troop would not attempt such an exhaustive march again under such circumstances. When they rode to camp in the future it would be by the direct route.

Last night, to-day and to-night were as quiet as any since the opening of the camp grounds, while there was a detachment in camp. The men behaved themselves admirably. They cut up no didoes, and last night the men, after taps remained in their tents, and an inspection failed to show any candles or lanterns burning. The guards were in good shape, and during the night the camp was almost as quiet as though deserted, except for the shadows of those who wearily paced their assigned beat on patrol. The officer of the day to-day was Captain M. B. Waterman, the senior officer of the guard was Licutenant S. Kincald, of the 4th Company, and his junior was Lieutenant David Masten, of the 46th Company. No religious services were held. There were services in the Young Men's Christian Association tent, but nothing outside of that The men spent the day reading, writing, swimming and boating. There are 1,005 men in camp. A new stable has been erected with accommodations for 125 horses. Until this year there have been but twenty hathouses for the use of the men. This year forty more have been added. The thermometer stood at 36 at noon to-day.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, June 17.—The storm has moved from Missionri to Lower Michigan, increasing slightly in intensity. A second storm appears to be developing to the north of Montana. An area of high pressure has remained nearly stationary off the South Atlantic coast and a second. stationary on the South Analite cost and a second ligh pressure area has moved from Manitoba to Lake Superior. Thunder showers have occurred in all districts east of the Mississippi River. The temperature has fallen in the upper lake region, risen west of the Mississippi River, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

For New-England, thunder showers; slightly cooler in the vicinity of Boston and Eastport; variable winds.

For Eastern New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania, thusder showers; cooler in the afternoon; south winds.

For New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, thunder showers. ers; variable winds.
For District of Columbia and Virginia, thunder show

rs; cooler in the afternoon; southwest winds. For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, thunder showers; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in the vicinity of Eris; south winds. For Western New-York, thunder showers; southwest

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, June 18, 1 a. m.-The weather yesterday vas clear, except for a thunder shower in the early mornperature reached as high as 96 degrees, according to Perry's thermometer, ranging between that and 71 degrees. The average, 82 was 60k higher than on Saturday and 22% higher than on the corresponding day last year. The weather to-day is likely to be fair, with occasional thander showers, and cooler.